

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF EUSCELINAE (HEMIPTERA, CICADELLIDAE) FROM CHINA

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Abstract A new genus and species, *Reticulum transvittatum* gen. et sp. nov. of subfamily Euscelinae of family Cicadellidae is described from China. The genus is resemble to *Phlepsius* Fieber, especially in the coloration of the forewing. And it also similar to *Orientus* DeLong in general, but it has unique male genitalia that require a new genus to accommodate. Type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China (IEGUC).

Key words Hemiptera, Cicadellidae, Euscelinae, new genus, new species, China.

1 Introduction

The Euscelinae is one of the largest subfamily in the family Cicadellidae (Hemiptera) and distribute worldwide. Until now about 735 genera and more than 6 000 species of Euscelinae are described in the world, and 232 species of 60 genera are known from China. During the course of the study on the Chinese Euscelinae, recently a new genus and species, *Reticulum transvittatum* gen. et sp. nov., is found and therefore described in the present paper. Type specimens were deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China (IEGUC).

2 Description

Reticulum gen. nov.

Type species: *Reticulum transvittatum* sp. nov.

Body oblong.

Vertex with median length shorter than distance between eyes, anterior margin broadly rounded in dorsal aspect, its anterior margin without a shallow transverse groove between ocelli; eyes large; ocelli located on anterior margin of vertex, near eyes; face smooth; frontoclypeus long and narrow, its length longer than distance between eyes; anteclypeus long, slightly widened apically. Pronotum with anterior margin slightly arched forward and posterior margin straight, its median length much longer than median length of vertex; scutellum triangular, its length slightly shorter than length of pronotum. Forewings elongate, with 4 apical cells and 3 subapical cells, appendix wide.

Male genitalia. Genital valve triangular; pygofer side in lateral view pointed apically, its posterior area with long setae, its ventral margin with a process; subgenital plates broad, narrowed gradually from base to finger-like apex, with a group of long setae ventro-laterally; connective Y-shaped; style long and slender; aedeagus shaft elongate, with paired paraphyses at base, gonostylium at or near apex.

Distribution. Eastern Palaearctic and Oriental region (China).

Diagnosis. This new genus is similar to *Phlepsius* Fieber in general appearance, but can be distinguished from the latter by having the forewings without a cross nervure, the pygofer side with a process in ventral margin, and the aedeagus with paired paraphyses at base. The new genus is close to *Orientus* DeLong in general, but can be distinguished in connective Y-shaped.

Etymology. From Latin “reticulum”, the generic epithet refers to body color pattern (irregular reticulate stripes).

Reticulum transvittatum sp. nov. (Figs. 1-6)

Length of body (including tegmen) 4.0-4.2 mm (male) or 4.5-4.7 mm (female). Crown pale yellow, with 2 brown flecks on anterior margin and 2 fuscous spots near ocelli, cornal suture tawny, middle area scattered with irregularly pale yellowish brown transverse stripes, ocelli reddish, eyes fuscous, face puce, the base area 1/2 of frontoclypeus pale yellow with brown stripes; lorum fuscous, gena pale yellow, antenna dirty yellow. Pronotum dark with some vermiculate brown flecks; scutellum pale yellow, its

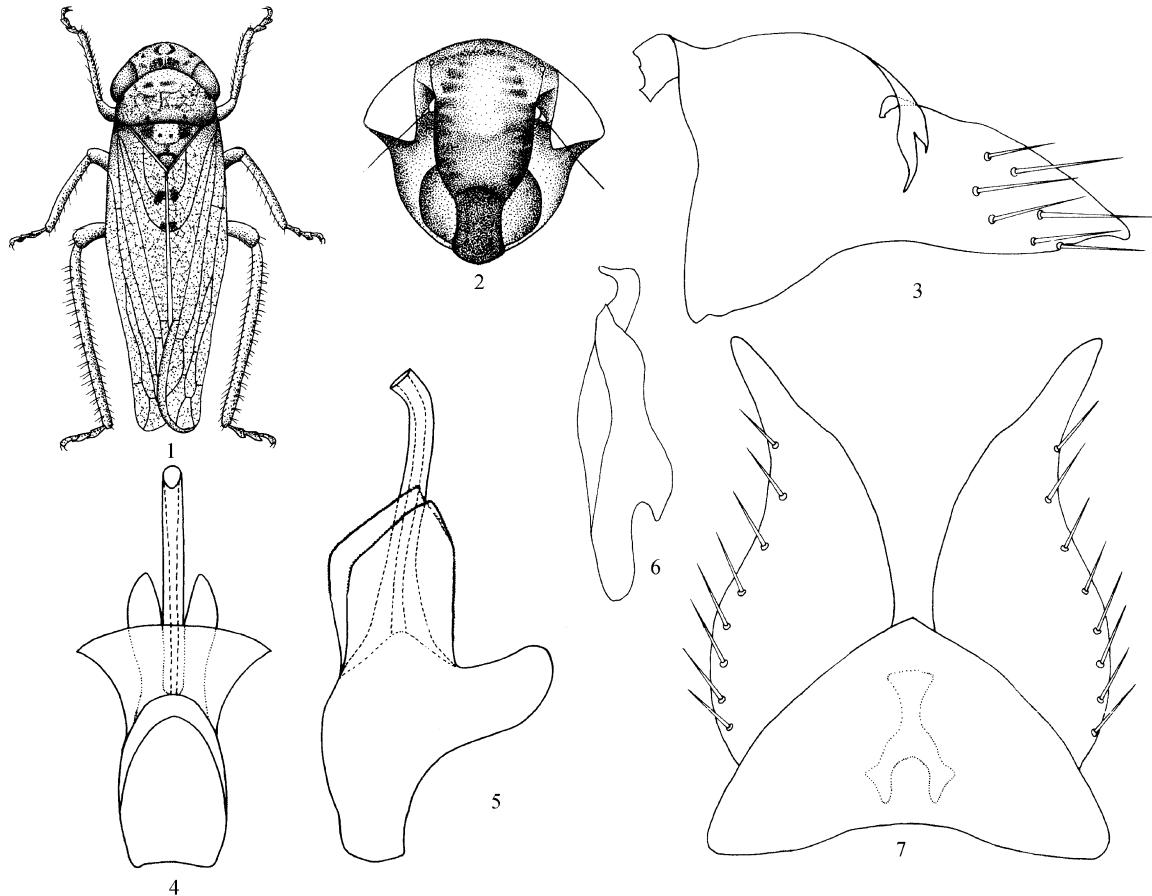
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basal lateral side yellow, with brown transverse depression and 2 pale brown spots. Forewings pure, veins, some scattered short stripes and 2 spots on apical margin of claval dark brown. Legs ivory white except black apical 1/3 of tibia and base of spurs. Abdomen yellowish brown ventrally and dark brown dorsally, genitalia pale.

Head slightly wider than pronotum, anterior margin broadly rounded in dorsal aspect, median length about 2/3 times distance between eyes. Ocelli

located on anterior margin of vertex, visible dorsally, separated from eyes by approximately 1.5 times diameter of ocellus; cornal suture distinct on basal 1/2 of crown; frontclypeus long and narrow; anteclypeus long, slightly widened apically; clypeal suture distinct. Pronotum transverse, slightly arched, median length about 2 times as its width; scutellum triangular, shorter than pronotum. Forewings elongate, with 4 apical cells and 3 subapical cells, base of inner apical cell open, appendix wide.



Figs. 1-7. *Reticulum transvittatum* sp. nov. ♂1. Adult, dorsal view. 2. Head, ventral view. 3. Pygofer side, ventral view. 4. Aedeagus, dorsal view. 5. Aedeagus, lateral view. 6. Style, dorsal view. 7. Genital valve, subgenital plate, and connective, ventral view.

Male genitalia. Pygofer side in lateral aspect acuted apically, its posteroventral margin with long setae, and its ventral margin with fork-like projections; subgenital plates broad, narrowed gradually from base to finger-like apex, with a group of long setae ventrolaterally; connective Y-shaped, its stem and arms of approximately equal length; style long and slender, apex tapering; base of aedeagus expanded, vase-shaped in posterior aspect, shaft elongate and directed ventrally, apex slightly curving dorsally, with paired paraphyses at base, length about 1/2 times aedeagus shaft, its margin serrated;

gonostreme at or near apex.

Female. Similar to male in general.

Holotype ♂, Huixian (35. 27° N, 113. 47° E), Henan China, 1280 m, 13 July 2002, collected by CHEN Xiang-Sheng. Paratypes: 1 ♂, Jinsha (27. 47° N, 106. 22° E), Guizhou, 922 m, 19 July 1992; 1 ♀, Wucuan (28. 37° N, 108. 3° E), Guizhou, 857 m, 2 July 1985; 1 ♀, Lijiang (26. 13° N, 100. 24° E), Yunnan, 2400 m, 10 Aug. 2000, collected by LI Zi-Zhong.

Etymology. New species named after Latin “*trans*” plus “*vitta*”, the specific epithet refers to

middle area of crown with irregular transverse stripes.

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中国殃叶蝉亚科一新属新种（半翅目，叶蝉科）

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摘要 记述殃叶蝉亚科 1 新属新种, 即网翅叶蝉属 *Reticulum* gen. nov. 和横带网翅叶蝉 *Reticulum transvittatum* sp. nov.。新属与 *Phlepsius* Fieber 在前翅的形状与色斑上非

关键词 半翅目, 叶蝉科, 殃叶蝉亚科, 新属, 新种, 中国.

中图分类号 Q969.35

常相似; 与东方叶蝉属 *Orientus* DeLong 在外形上也比较相似, 但新属拥有独特的雄性外生殖器特征与近缘属相区别。模式标本保存于贵州大学昆虫研究所。